

Frank Carpenter  
Look for His Alaska Letter in  
the Sunday Times-Dispatch

# Richmond Times-Dispatch

Fix Your Own Car  
Guerlich, in the Sunday T.-D.  
Will Tell You How

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## REITERATE RIGHT TO SEARCH MAIL ON NEUTRAL SHIPS

**Allied Governments Reply  
to U. S. Protest Against  
Interference.**

**PROMISE TO REMEDY  
ANY FAULTS OR ABUSES**

**Declare Unjustified Charge of  
Illegal Jurisdiction Gained by  
Diversion of Vessels.**

**IDENTIC NOTE IS RECEIVED**

**Issues More Sharply Defined, but  
Next Move of This Country  
Is Not Determined.**

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, October 14.—In their latest reply to American protests against interference with neutral mail, made public tonight by the State Department, the allied governments reiterate their right to intercept and search all genuine mail found on neutral vessels on the high seas, or in allied ports, but they promise to remedy "any faults, abuses or serious mistakes" in censorship that may be brought to their attention. They declare unjustified the American charge that "illegal jurisdiction" has been gained by diversion of neutral ships from the high seas into the territorial waters of the allies. The next move of the American government has this government.

The note, transmitted jointly by the British and French governments, was delivered to the State Department by the embassies last Thursday, but was not made public until tonight by agreement of the governments concerned. It makes reply to Secretary Lansing's memorandum of May 24, in which the United States declared the allies had been guilty of "practices" in their mail censorship methods, and that "only a radical change, restoring to the United States its full rights as a neutral power, will satisfy this government."

**THE HAGUE CONVENTION  
DECLARED NOT BINDING**

The allies maintain they are "sincerely endeavoring to avoid any encroachment on the legitimate exercise of the rights of innocent neutral commerce," and suggest that "the Hague convention quoted in the American memorandum is not binding because it has not been ratified by several belligerent powers, though the allied policy has been guided by the intentions it expresses."

The note is nearly 5,000 words in length, and argues that the United States is "entirely correct" in its contention that postal union convention does not apply, and that postal packages may be examined to see if they contain contraband. That being so, the note contends it is necessary to open postal bags, and examination cannot take place at sea without delay and inconvenience. Arrangements have been made to carry on the examination with the least possible delay, and to forward innocent articles to their destination.

The note says the allies cannot abandon their right to prevent the fraudulent use by the enemy of neutral mails for belligerent purposes. The case of the Atlantic is cited to show information can be as useful a means of war as ammunition, and the note says information as to the military operations and enemy plots in neutral countries, especially the United States, has been discovered in this way.

The allied argument follows the line of President Lincoln's proclamation of May 12, 1862, which declared things and information as equally contraband of war, and cites the fact that intercepted enemy correspondence was used in the United States courts during the Civil War and laid before Congress.

**RESISTANCE OF ENEMIES**

The contention of the United States, the note argues, that money-order lists should be classified as genuine mail, and not as merchandise, does not take into consideration that such lists sent from the United States to Germany and Austria by mail correspond to money deposited in this country and serve as a notification to postal authorities of the "Teutonic powers" to pay out the amounts indicated, increasing the financial resistance of the allies' enemies.

Replying to Secretary Lansing's declaration that the allies "compel neutral ships without just cause to enter their own ports, thus acquiring by force or unjustified means an illegal jurisdiction," the note says:

"The allied governments have never differentiated between their treatment of mails on board a neutral vessel on the high seas and those on board a neutral vessel compulsorily diverted to an allied port. They have always recognized that mail carried out in a port to which a vessel has been compulsorily diverted must in this respect be assimilated to mail on the high seas, and the civilian power forward by the United States government does not, therefore, appear to them to be justified."

The note also defends the practice of extending jurisdiction and the right of search over a merchant vessel calling at its own ports as an allied port. It contends that the practice followed by the powers in further war establishments the general right of the right to examine mails outside of territorial waters.

The note concludes:

"The American memorandum lays great stress on the violation of the rights of neutrals and of belligerents are equally sacred, and must be strictly (Continued on Second Page.)

## Japan and Russia Enter Protests

**Object to Concessions Granted  
Americans for Railway and  
Canal Construction in China**

(By Associated Press.)  
PEKING, October 14.—Japan and Russia entered protests to-day against concessions for railway and canal construction in China which have been granted to Americans.

Prince Nicholas Koudacheff, the Russian minister to China, lodged a protest at the Chinese Foreign Office against the proposed American railroad from Fengcheng, Shanxi Province, to Lanchow-Pu, in Kansu Province, alleging that the Chinese minister in Petrograd promised verbally eighteen years ago that Russia should have the privilege of building railways in the vicinity of Mongolia.

Baron Gonsuke Hayashi, the Japanese minister to China, protested against the agreement for the reconstruction of 200 miles of the Grand Canal in Shantung Province. The Japanese claim, by reason of their conquest of the Province of Shantung, all the rights heretofore held by Germany in the development of that Chinese province. The Chinese government contends that Germany must be defeated before such a claim will hold good.

**NO IMMEDIATE PROSPECT  
OF GOVERNMENT CONCERN**

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, October 14.—Japanese and Russian protests against the latest American railway enterprise in China may become a diplomatic subject eventually, but there is no immediate prospect of the government becoming concerned unless the American interests affected should ask for aid or contend that their rights as Americans are being infringed.

Inasmuch as the location of the American line has not been chosen and the contract makes provision for relocation in case such a protest should be encountered, there is a possibility that a solution may be found between the parties themselves, without the intervention of the State Department, which up to the present has not been identified in any way with the project.

The government does not feel called upon to step in at this stage, because the American International Corporation made its loan to China entirely upon its own negotiations and let the contract for railroad building to the Siemens-Carey Co. of St. Paul, Minn. No concession from China entered into the security or guarantees for the loan, and it is considered purely a private enterprise. State Department officials were looking for American Minister Reisch, at Peking, to forward some report.

Negotiations for American railway construction in China were concluded a fortnight ago, and called for a \$50,000,000 loan by the American International Corporation and the construction as soon as possible of 1,500 miles of railway through the richest sections of China. An optional contract for the construction of an additional 1,500 miles of railway later was contained in the agreement.

## GERMAN CLAIMANTS APPEAL

**Take Decree of Virginia Federal Courts  
In Case of the Appeal to Supreme Court.**

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, October 14.—German claimants appealed to-day to the Supreme Court from the decree of the Virginia Federal courts awarding the cargo of the prize ship Appam to British interests. Appeals against the decision awarding the ship to a British line already have been filed. The ship represents \$1,250,000 and the cargo \$600,000. Both appeals probably will be heard together. The Appam was brought into Newport News, a German prize, several months ago.

## SUGAR SUPPLY EXHAUSTED

**Dealers in Brownsville, Tex., Sell  
Article at \$15 Per 100  
Pounds.**

(By Associated Press.)  
BROWNSVILLE, TEX., October 14.—Granulated sugar sold at \$15 per 100 pounds on the local market to-day, because, it was said, the supply in local wholesale houses was exhausted. Only a half dozen dealers were said to have supply enough for the day. Wholesale dealers said the closing of the refineries at New Orleans was the cause. Maple sugar, rock candy and molasses were used in place of sugar on many breakfast tables this morning.

## COLONEL AT WILKES-BARRE

**Criticizes Attitude of President Wilson  
on Eight-Hour Day for Rail-  
road Employees.**

(By Associated Press.)  
WILKES-BARRE, PA., October 14.—Theodore Roosevelt, speaking at a Republican mass-meeting here to-night, criticized the attitude of President Wilson on the eight-hour day for railroad employees. He declared that arbitration would have been the proper method of averting the threatened nation-wide railway strike, and instanced the application of this principle in 1902 when he settled the anthracite coal strike.

## NOTABLE CALIFORNIAN DEAD

**His Name Butcher's Boy to Be  
Known as Cattle King of  
the West.**

(By Associated Press.)  
SAN FRANCISCO, October 14.—Henry Miller, one of California's notable men, who rose from butcher's boy to be known as the cattle king of the West, and founder of the famous Miller and Lux properties, died here to-day, in his ninetieth year, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. Leroy Nickel. He had been confined to his bed for nearly two years.

## BOTH NEAR-BEER AND MALT BARRED

**Mapp Act Covers Such Liquors,  
Even Though Containing  
No Alcohol.**

## ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OPINION

**Malt Beverages, Whether Intoxi-  
cating or Nonintoxicating, Will  
Not Be Allowed.**

Calling a halt upon the preparations of large manufacturers of malt liquors in Virginia to place upon the market, after November 1, a flood of nonintoxicating beverages, designed to take the place of beer, Attorney-General John Garland Pollard yesterday ruled that the term "malt liquor," as contained in the Mapp prohibition act, is all-embracing, and excludes the sale of all such beverages, whether intoxicating or nonintoxicating.

In rendering this decision, the Attorney-General cites the opinions of appellate courts in a dozen States where the question has come up for determination, and quotes the Supreme Court of the United States in support of his contention that prohibition of nonalcoholic malt liquors is a valid exercise of the police power of the State, and not in contravention of the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, which prohibits the taking of property without due process of law.

## MOST IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO MAPP ACT ENFORCEMENT

The decision as to the status of malt liquors is the most important legal department of the State has yet rendered relative to the provisions of the Mapp act, and effectively sets at rest the fear of enforcement charged with the beer saloons scattered throughout the State would add materially to their difficulties in enforcing the prohibition laws.

No sooner than the Prohibition Commissioner had taken the oath of office than a series of concerns manufacturing malt liquors, made without fermenting and containing absolutely no alcohol, employed agents throughout the State to handle their product. Commissioner Peters then submitted to the Attorney-General the question of whether the law permitted the sale of such liquors.

The Supreme Court of Appeals, in an opinion voiced by Judge Buchanan, already decided that the term "malt liquors" includes both the intoxicating and the nonintoxicating sort, and, in light of this fact, the Attorney-General held that the General Assembly of Virginia, in prohibiting their sale, meant to do just what was expressed in the language of the statute.

## QUOTES FROM DECISION BY JUSTICE HUGHES

The next question which the Attorney-General had to decide was whether the State had the power under the Federal Constitution to prohibit the sale of a perfectly harmless, nutritious malt liquor, which, in the absence of amendment, against taking liberty or property without due process of law.

The case was tried on an agreed state of facts, wherein it was stated that the drink was wholesome and nutritious and did not contain alcohol, and that its appearance was such that it would not probably be mistaken for any intoxicating liquor.

Justice Hughes, now candidate of the Republican party for President, delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Ex parte, U. S. vs. Lynch, 226 U. S. 184-187, said:

"It is also well established that when a State, exercising its recognized authority, undertakes to suppress what it is free to regard as a public evil, it may adopt such measures having reasonable relation to that end as it may deem necessary in order to make its action effective."

## MAY PROHIBIT NON-ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS

"It does not follow that because a transaction, separately considered, is innocuous, it may not be included in a prohibition the scope of which is regarded as essentially distinct. Legislative judgment to accomplish a purpose within the admitted power of the government. . . . It is competent for the Legislature . . . to recognize the difficulties besetting the administration of laws aimed at the prevention of traffic in intoxicants, and to prohibit, among other things, the sale of 'malt liquors.' In this dealing with a class of beverages, in general, are regarded as intoxicating, it was not found to resort to a discrimination with respect to ingredients and processes of manufacture which, in the endeavor to eliminate innocuous beverages from the condemnation, would facilitate subterfuges and frauds and fetter the enforcement of the law."

"Thus the opinion of Attorney-General Pollard, to the effect that the term 'all malt liquors' includes non-intoxicating malt liquors is fortified by the decision of the Supreme Court of Virginia and the decisions of a dozen other States, and the Attorney-General's opinion that prohibition of non-alcoholic malt liquors is a valid exercise of the police power of the State is founded on the decision of the highest court in the country."

The theory upon which a State may prohibit traffic in nonalcoholic malt liquors is that the sale of such liquors may be used as a subterfuge and render the enforcement of the law against the sale of intoxicating liquors more difficult.

## ONE QUART A MONTH IS TO BE CONSIDERED LIBERALLY

Making use of his prerogative to rule on the niceties of language and at the same time, hitting the variety

(Continued on Second Page.)

## AUTOMOBILE DAY IS EVENT OF FAIR

**Kline Car, Made in Richmond,  
Wins Twenty-Five-Mile  
Speed Contest.**

## LARGE CROWD VIEWS RACES

**Interest Is Shown in Tests of  
Flexibility and Fuel  
Consumption.**

## Breaks Last Year's Record

Figures of the Virginia Railway and Power Company last night showed that the street-car registers at the State Fair Grounds had collected a total of 75,923 fares during the week, as compared with 73,071 last year, an increase of 2,852. Highway-traffic men were the authority for the statement that fifty travel this year was probably three times that of last year on several days of the week. The street cars hauled 6,000 passengers from the grounds yesterday, as compared with 4,300 the same day last year, but, being Automobile Day, it was estimated that more than half those in attendance used motor cars yesterday.

"Jimmy Junior," a Kline car, made in Richmond, finished last yesterday afternoon in the twenty-five-mile race at the State Fair Grounds, making the trip at nearly a mile for the minute. The official time was 2:23.3 for the course. The first mile, run at break-neck speed, was run in a minute and thirteen seconds. The last mile was made in one minute and seven seconds. The finish was of the whirlwind order. "Jimmy Junior" rushing up close behind, with only a few seconds lacking.

In the gasoline test, run on a half-gallon of gasoline, the prize was won by C. A. Cook, in an Oakland, for the six-cylinder class, making ten and one-tenth miles. This cup was donated by The Times-Dispatch. A Maxwell car, a four-cylinder, made thirteen and three-tenths miles on the half-gallon of gasoline. A. E. Doman, driving an eight-cylinder Studebaker, ran for eleven and one-tenth miles.

In the automobile contest, chief feature of the fair, he quick get-away for a quarter of a mile was won by a Hudson car in twenty-four and one-tenth seconds. The slow quarter-mile contest was won by a Kline car in ten minutes and forty seconds. The individual-owner prize was won by C. E. Sauer, with an Owen-Magnette, in ten minutes and thirty-one seconds. The three-mile race for Fords was won by William Booker, with John R. Callum, of Norfolk, second, the latter winning the cup offered by the Jefferson Hotel.

## GRAY WINS MOTORCYCLE CHAMPIONSHIP OF VIRGINIA

The five-mile race for motorcycles for the championship of Virginia, was won by Gray, who made the distance in 5:45. The five-mile open contest was won by Dehman, of Washington, in 5:18. Another open contest was won by Walker in 5:12.5.

In spite of the terrific speeding, there were no serious accidents. One of the motorcyclists, Geo. Walker, fell from his machine, which made the turn in the raceway. He was lifted back by Dr. Green and Driver Boy Ford, of the city ambulance corps, and was again started on his way. He finished second, negotiating the wire at a speed which brought the grand-stand crowd to its feet.

The automobile and motorcycle races were the feature of the day. All other acts were given. Miss May Eggleston, the high diver, who was injured in her performance on Friday afternoon, made yesterday a successful leap. The wind had died down, and she was unhampered in her descent. Her blind husband sat by to hear her when she struck the water. His sightless eyes moved, so as to show that he knew she had dropped in proper form.

Miss Katherine Stinson, the nineteen-year-old aviator, did not ascend yesterday, her contract with the association having been completed on the day before. She was on the grounds, however, and in the afternoon was visited by students at the aviation school at Newport News.

## MARRIAGE TAKES PLACE IN FRONT OF GRAND STAND

During an intermission between the races "Billy" Danube, of the Four Danube Brothers, who appear in a casting act, and Miss Olive Ellis, a member of the Tasmanian Troupe, were married by "Parson" Mike Mason on the eastern platform. Mr. and Mrs. Hal Baker, of the Four Danubes, acted as attendants, and the immediate witnesses were policemen. The Fair Association presented the couple with a check for \$100 as a wedding present, and other gifts were bestowed on friends and groom by their personal friends. Afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Danube took an automobile trip to the front of the grand stand, and the young woman, thrilled with the new experience, rose from her seat to wave her hands at the crowds thronging the fences and the stand.

Throughout the afternoon the grand stand was packed, and the track stand was filled with extra hundreds. Thousands lined the track fences, all taking interest in the automobile races. When the features were finished, when the last diving girl had left her pool, "Jack" Driscoll and Misses van Deuse and Root had sung their last songs for the day and when the last automobile race had been run, the crowds betook themselves to the exhibit buildings and the amusement lanes to look upon things of educational interest. More than 20,000 people, it is estimated, were in attendance.

## ROUMANIANS MAKE STAND ON FRONTIER

**Fighting Desperately to Pre-  
vent Troops of Central Powers  
From Entering Country.**

## RUSSIANS RUSH TO THEIR AID

**Anglo-French Attacks on Somme  
Front Repulsed by Crown  
Prince's Forces.**

LONDON, October 14.—Standing on their own frontier, the Roumanian troops who recently invaded Transylvania from the south and east are fighting desperately to prevent the forces of the central powers from entering Roumania. Russian reinforcements are being rushed to the aid of the Roumanians, a wireless report from Bukharest says, and it is announced that King Ferdinand will take the field at the head of his harassed troops.

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In Eastern Transylvania and on the southern border the Austro-German forces continue to make progress against the invaders. East of Sisk Serebia the advance had not yet lighted, and west of the Vulkan pass Roumanian attacks have been checked, Berlin reports.

Fighting on the frontier northeast of Kronstadt, the Roumanians have recaptured a Roumanian village southeast of Trans from the Austro-German forces. Bukharest also reports the capture of Mont Siguelio and a frontier town in the region of Petroseny, with severe losses to the Teutonic forces. The wireless dispatch from Bukharest also announces that a commission of French officers is on the way to the Roumanian capital to the aid of the hard-pressed generals of King Ferdinand. More than 15,000 prisoners, Bukharest says, have been taken by the Roumanians on the various fronts up to the present time.

## SAXON REGIMENTS WIN PORTION OF AMBROS WOOD

Anglo-French attacks on the Somme front in Northern France, have been repulsed by the troops of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. Berlin records the capture by Saxon regiments of a portion of Ambros wood, north of Chaulnes, south of the Somme. More than 600 prisoners were taken by the Germans.

North of the Somme the Italian troops have made progress on the Malassine ridge, and south of the river the Sledged German troops who had recaptured a portion of Abincourt. No activity for the troops of General Italo is reported.

On the other battle fronts in Europe there have been no important changes. On the Carso the Italians have advanced slightly and gained some additional ground from the Austrians.

The losses of the British, Russian and French armies on the eastern and western fronts since June 1 the military report of the Overseas News Agency of Berlin estimates at approximately 2,000,000 men.

## SMALL FRENCH CRUISER SUNK BY SUBMARINE

(By Associated Press.)  
BERLIN, October 14 (via London).—The small French cruiser Rigil, built as a submarine destroyer, was sunk in the Mediterranean on October 2 by two torpedo boats by a German submarine, it was officially announced here this afternoon.

German submarines on October 4, the Admiralty statement adds, sank the French auxiliary cruiser Gallia. Of the Serbian and French troops on board found for Saloniki about 1,000 were drowned.

## KING OF ROMANIA TO TAKE COMMAND OF ARMIES

(By Associated Press.)  
BUKHAREST, October 14 (by wireless to London).—King Ferdinand of Roumania, it was announced to-day, will personally take supreme command of the Russian and Roumanian armies.

Considerable Russian reinforcements are expected to arrive in Roumania. A mission of French officers, which will include General Berthelot, a well-known military strategist, also is coming to Bukharest.

## TROOPS OF CENTRAL POWERS GAIN ON FRONTIER PASSES

(By Associated Press.)  
BERLIN, October 14 (via London).—Troops of the central powers have gained ground in the vicinity of the frontier passes of Rudenzland, in Transylvania, says to-day's War Office statement. Progress is also being made against the Roumanian forces in the Kronstadt region.

## GERMANS GAIN PORTION OF AMBROS WOOD

(By Associated Press.)  
BERLIN, October 14 (via London).—The battle between French and German troops for the French town of Abincourt, south of the River Somme, has been revived with German successes, says the official statement issued to-day by the German army headquarters staff. The Germans have gained a portion of Ambros wood and have taken 400 prisoners.

## Tremendous Losses of Allies on Somme

**Overseas News Agency Says Total  
of More Than 1,000,000  
Virtually Annihilated**

(By Associated Press.)  
BERLIN, October 14 (by Sayville).—British and French divisions, with a total of more than 1,000,000 men, have been virtually annihilated in the Somme battle, says the military critic of the Overseas News Agency.

According to figures from Swiss sources, as given by the news agency, the Russian losses from June 1 to October 2 were about 1,000,000 men. The news agency's military critic writes:

"The heavy sacrifices made by the British and French for the recapture of each square yard on the Somme is proved by the fact that in three and one-half months about ninety fresh divisions were virtually annihilated, so that it was necessary to withdraw them for retraining."

[Ninety divisions represents a total of considerably more than 1,000,000 men. There are about 12,000 men in a French division and 10,000 in a British division.]

"These divisions disappeared completely from battle. Fifty-five divisions, in consequence of their great losses, were able to engage in combat only twice, often divisions were three times, and only one was able to engage in combat four times. Four divisions had suffered so severely after their second engagement that it was necessary to send them to quiet sectors, but on critical days they were again thrown in."

## "DRY" SPECIAL IN SOUTH

**Open Armed, Nonpartisan Welcome  
Meets Prohibition Nominees  
in Tennessee.**

(By Associated Press.)  
NASHVILLE, TENN., October 14.—"Gobblins will get you if you don't do 'dry,'" was the warning cry Ira Landrith sounded to Southern Democracy to-day when he came back home to give support of the Prohibition national ticket of which he is the vice-presidential nominee.

Neither tariff tinkering, tax shifts, nor any of the other political issues, he insisted, can keep the South in power nor restore to her the glory of statesmanship she enjoyed in national affairs before the Civil War if the dry cause is rejected.

An open armed nonpartisan welcome met the "dry" special as it moved southward to Nashville from Evansville, to-day with stops at Henderson, Madisonville, Earlinton, Morton, Hopkinsville, Pemboke and Guthrie, Ky., and Springfield, Tenn. Landrith featured the day.

Partisanship disappeared with the crossing of the Ohio River. At Madisonville, the chairman of the meeting blandly announced his intention to vote for Woodrow Wilson, and the hundreds of Confederate soldiers present who were attending a reunion broke into wild cheers and rebel yells.

## SUSPENDED BY I. C.

**Proposed Increases in Grain Rates to  
Norfolk and Newport News for  
Export to Be Investigated.**

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, October 14.—Proposed increases in rates on grain to Norfolk and Newport News for export and an increase in the commodity rate on rice bran, rice chaff, rice polish and ground rice hulls in carloads from New Orleans to Jackson, Miss., were suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day for investigation.

The export-grain tariffs were filed by the Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroads in connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio and Norfolk and Western Railroads. The suspended items provided for withdrawal of an export commodity rate on grain in carloads from Chicago to Newport News and Norfolk. The present rate is 12.2 cents, and the proposed domestic rate is 12.8 cents per 100 pounds.

The rice-products tariff was filed by the New Orleans Great Northern Railroad. The proposed rate being 14 cents per 100 pounds on the rice, instead of 9 cents.

## GETS FIVE YEARS IN PRISON

**William Chester Silbermann, of New  
York, Sentenced on Charge of  
Trading With Enemy.**

(By Associated Press.)  
PARIS, October 14.—William Chester Silbermann, of New York, has been sentenced by the Correctional Court to five years in prison and 500 francs fine on a charge of trading with the enemy.

Silbermann, according to the prosecution, came to Paris armed with papers describing him as the representative of the Knight Rubber Company. On the strength of these papers he obtained several important orders. He finally denounced by a Serbian who had known him in New York, and who said he was acting for Gottlieb, Scheffer & Co., 309 Broadway, New York, a firm with German affiliations.

## SITUATION AGAIN NORMAL

**Policemen Who Were Denied to Sub-  
way and Elevated Trains in  
New York Withdrawn.**

(By Associated Press.)  
NEW YORK, October 14.—A return to normal conditions in the city transit situation was indicated to-day by the withdrawal from subway and elevated trains and stations of all the policemen who were detailed on this assignment at the time the strike was attended by disorder. The police were withdrawn also from the surface cars during the daytime, but will ride on them at night.

Except for sporadic early-morning attacks on elevated trains by stone-throwing persons on rooftops, nothing has occurred during the past week to require police attention.

## PRESIDENT DEFINES HIS IDEA OF ISSUES OF THIS CAMPAIGN

**Declares America Always Is  
Ready to Fight for Things  
That Are American.**

## DISCUSSES ATTITUDE OF REPUBLICAN PARTY

**Change Means Undefined Altera-  
tions of Policy, and Invis-  
ible Government.**

## FORCES OF REACTION CONTROL

**Selection of Congress, He Says, Is  
Just as Important as Election  
of Chief Magistrate.**

(By Associated Press.)  
LONG BEACH, N. J., October 14.—In a speech before a large delegation of Pennsylvania Democrats, who came here with bands playing and banners flying, President Wilson declared to-day that, while he is for peace, "America is always ready to fight for things that are American."

He summed up his idea of the issues of the present campaign in these words:

"America knows that it is faced with this choice: peace, the continuance of the thing which it has now established and developed, and the maintenance of well-known progressive lines of action, on the one hand; or, on the other, a disturbance of policy all along the line, new conditions, new adjustments, undefined alterations of policy and, back of it, an invisible government."

The President discussed what he declared was the attitude toward war and peace of different elements of the Republican party.

"I understand from the leaders of the Republican party that nothing has been done right," he said. "They do not say that the thing done was always wrong, but the way in which it was done was always wrong. They do not venture to say—that is, the private counsel does not venture to say—that he wanted anything but peace, but they would have preferred some other way, not disclosed, of obtaining peace. The vocal part says, 'We wanted war.' The silent part intimates that we wanted peace, but wanted another kind of peace. They can never get over that fundamental uneasiness, gentlemen, that America is in charge of somebody else than themselves. But America knows that the things that were done did obtain peace, and it does not know the things that might have been done would have obtained peace."

## IMPOSSIBLE TO DO ANYTHING IN FIELD OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mr. Wilson reiterated previous declarations that it is almost impossible to do anything in the field of foreign affairs, because foreign nations "have been led to believe that a dominant element in the Republican party is in favor of drawing the United States into the European war, and they have been told, with abundant evidence, that it is probable that if the Republicans succeed we shall enter upon a policy of exploitation of our neighbors in Mexico."

Continuing his discussion of the foreign affairs of the nation, Mr. Wilson declared that although the leaders of the Republican party demand that the rights of Americans be protected everywhere, on one occasion the "Republican machine was able to compel a majority of its members in the House of Representatives to vote that American citizens had no right to travel on the high seas."

"If their leaders believe in the rights of American citizens, why don't they follow?" If their leaders are so stiff to see that Americans get their rights everywhere, why do these men vote that Americans shall get their rights nowhere? One of the most regrettable incidents of American history is that there should have been found men in the Congress of the United States willing to vote in that sense."

Mr. Wilson reiterated his advocacy of a league of nations to preserve the peace of the world, and attacked the leaders of the Progressive party, who, he said, had betrayed the rank and file. He also declared that the selection of a Congress is just as important as the election of a President, because "the real source of action and the real machinery of obstruction is in Congress."

## FORCES OF REACTION IN CONTROL OF REPUBLICANS

He asserted that the forces of reaction are in control of the Republicans in Congress.

Wm. C. McCormick, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, presided at the meeting, and A. Mitchell Palmer, Democratic national committeeman from Pennsylvania, introduced Mr. Wilson. The delegation, which came here on eight special trains, constituted the largest audience which has heard the President speak at Shadow Lawn. After the speech the President shook hands with everybody present.

President Wilson in his speech here to-day said in part:

"I need not tell you that I am glad to